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ASHEVILLE NEWS.

"The dangers of a concentration of all power in the General Government of a Confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded."—Gen. Pierce's Inaugural.

VOL. 5—NO. 44. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1854. WHOLE NO. 242.

THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞Advertisements must be marked with the number of insertions desired or they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly. From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Marcus Erwin,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Robert M. Henry
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MORGANTON, N. C.
May 5, 1853. tf

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

BAXTER & SILER,
Attorneys at Law.
Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care
JOHN BAXTER. Hendersonville N. C. | LEON: F. SILER. Franklin, Macon co., N. C.
September 22 1853.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON **DENTIST,**
ASHEVILLE N. C.

Dr. Hilliard
Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. Lester
HAS returned home and may hereafter be found at his Drug Store, ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, March 31.

Samuel L. Love, M. D.,
A Graduate of the Philadelphia College of Medicine,
OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Waynesville and the surrounding country.
He may be found at the residence of his father, one mile west of Waynesville, unless professionally absent.
April 21, 1853. 1y

Dr. M. L. Neilson
Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office on the public square, unless professionally engaged.
Asheville September 22, 1853.

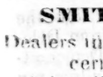
SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

WM. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,
Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings Iron, Nails, &c.
ASHEVILLE N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 29, '53.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments.

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,
Receiving, Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
February 2, 1854. 233—1y

AUSTRALIA GOLD MINES!

CHEAP GOODS.

WE have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are now receiving our spring and summer stock of

GOODS;

consisting of Ladies and gentlemen's Dress Goods of the latest styles; ready made clothing; Hats & Caps, Boots and Shoes; Hardware; Queensware; Bonnets of the latest fashion; Books; and everything usually kept in a store in this section of the country.

We think it unnecessary to mention in detail the many articles we have and intend to keep on hand and to make a great display in a newspaper advertisement but prefer *showing the goods on our counter*, and proving to those who choose to examine our goods, that we intend to *sell cheap*. We ask every person who visits our village to call and examine our stock before they purchase. and see if we don't compare in prices with both Jew and Gentile.

We have also on hand a large quantity of
Fool's Cap, Let. & Wrapping Paper
to sell at wholesale

We will take in exchange for goods good janes. linsey tow cloth feathers, corn meal, wool, tallow, flax seed, and *cash*.

PATTON & McKEE.
Asheville April 21, 1853 tf

Fall and Winter Goods.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS.

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods
—ALSO,—
Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call
They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.
October 27 1853.

Candies, assorted, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.
April 7.

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Nov. 24, '53.

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Smith & McDowell is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All persons indebted to the above firm will call on W. W. McDowell, who is authorized to make settlements.
J. M. SMITH,
W. W. McDOWELL.
January 2 1854.

The Last Call.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Smith & McDowell are now for the last time called on to make settlement. We are compelled to make settlements, and it will be at your cost if you don't call very soon. Don't flatter yourself that this is intended for some other person.
W. W. McDOWELL
January 5th, 1854.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.
Oct. 20.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Ladies Dress Goods.

We have some beautiful poplins; swiss muslin; plain, dotted and embroidered silk tissue; printed and embroidered muslins of all kinds. Remarkably cheap.
—ALSO—
Colored silks, organdies, tarlton, berages, lawns, swiss and jaconet robes, a splendid article.—Ribbons, chemisetts, capes, cuffs, collars, laces, edgings. &c., at low prices.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
April 7.

Boots and Shoes.

We have recently added to our already extensive stock, **770** pair boots and shoes, and feel confident in being able to meet the wants of our friends in that line; as we shall keep up our supply through the winter by orders, when it is necessary; and remember, we *positively* will sell as low as any body.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
October 27.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics. &c.. can rarely be met with. April 7.

FOR THE NEWS.

TURKEY CREEK, March 21st, 1854.

Mr. Atkin:—At a meeting, appointed and held at the Turkey Creek (Reynolds') school house, on Saturday the 18th inst., on motion of the Rev. B. F. Wells, Jesse Palmer, Esq. was called to the chair, and Dr. M. W. Gudger was requested to act as Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were hastily drawn up and submitted to the meeting:

Whereas, the subject of intemperance is a subject worthy the interest, and demands the best efforts of every man, who desires the welfare of his fellow men, and the harmony and good of society, to arrest its onward and evil progress.

Therefore be it resolved by this meeting, that we most urgently recommend that every man, who wishes good and quiet society at large, to subscribe to the following petition and pledge.

And be it further resolved, that we recommend the public generally, to hold meetings throughout this county and State, in order to obtain the voice of the people upon the subject. And on motion it was resolved that the proceeding of this meeting be sent to the Asheville papers for publication; by a request of the meeting.

THE PETITION.

State of North Carolina, Buncombe county. To the honorable next general assembly of the State of Corth Carolina. In view of the many evil and nefarious crimes committed, and the demoralizing effects produced by the sale of intoxicating liquors, at *all public places*, (such as court-yards, muster grounds, election precincts, &c.) Therefore we the undersigned petitioners, (all voters) mosth umbly petition you to enact a law prohibiting and forbidding the sale or gift of it at and within two miles of *all* such places, and under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every offence.

THE PLEDGE.

In view of the many evil and nefarious crimes committed, and the demoralizing effects produced by the sale of intoxicating liquors, therefore, we whose names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby "most solemnly pledge our most sacred honor," to support no man, or set of men for any office or gift, who will not pledge him or themselves to use his or their *whole influence* and *best efforts* in the next Legislature, to obtain the passage of a law prohibiting the sale or gift of spirituous liquors at and within two miles of *all public places*, while men are assembled *there* to transact or to attend to any public business whatever, under a penalty, &c., as the the petition sets forth.

Upon the passage of the resolutions, &c., the Rev. B. F. Wells made a few brief remarks, showing conclusively the necessity why the resolutions should pass, and the great demand for some wholesome legislation to arrest the mighty evil monster intemperance, and also gave some tatistics from the United States census report, showing the amount of intoxicating liquors drank in the United States, and the amount of money paid for the stuff; and he went on and showed that if the territory of these United States were sectionized off into 16 square miles or 4 miles square, there would be over twenty-six dollars to each child over 5 and under 21 years of age, in the Union, and allowing 40 children to each district, there would be more than one thousand and fifty dollars to each district; a sum fully sufficient to engage competent school teachers during the whole time, after building comfortable school houses in each district. The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous voice. And to ask you to publish the names of the signers, would be too much, therefore I leave them off. There will be a similar meeting held on the 1st Staturday in April next, at the Turkey Creek election ground, or Gudger's school house, as it is called generally.

Could the millions of dollars that are spent for intoxicating liquors, be turned to the educating and enlightening the minds of the rising generation, a new era would spring up in the history of man, of soberness, "religion and truth," and then, Mr. Editor, if at all, "Vox populi-Vox Dei," the voice of the people would be the voice of God.

What a striking contrast would this government then present between that of men practicing sobriety, godliness and truth, and that of the present condition of beastly drunkenness and immorality. I shall forbear to say anything more, trusting enough has been said to call forth pens upon the subject more able to do ample justice to the cause.

BILLIAM.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.—The Chattanooga Advertiser has been informed by a passenger, who was an eye witness of the scene, that a fearfully destructive tornado passed over the vicinity of Florence, Alabama, early on Friday morning last. It was accompanied with a most terrific display of Heaven's artillery.—The old Florence bridge, which for a score of years has withstood the tide of the stream, was wrenched from its fastening, torn into fragments, and scattered in the stream below. The warehouses on the north side of the river, within view of the informant, were levelled with the ground, and there is reason to fear that the town of Florence was a severe sufferer in this calamity. The loss of the bridge alone will be seriously felt. It was the only obstruction of the kind spanning the Tennessee from Paducah to Knoxville, and was built by a company at a cost considerably above $100,000.

An Irish guide to Dr. James Johnson who wished for a reason why echo was always of the feminine gender, said that 'may be because she always had the last word.'

FOUR AT A BIRTH.—We learn, on what we consider reliable authority, that the wife of Mr. Eliphat Foster, of Davie county, had four children at one birth a few days ago. But one of them was living at the time of our information.—*Salisbury Banner.*

Captain Walker.

This individual, the President of the new republic on the Pacific, is now attracting considerable attention. It will be seen, from a brief sketch of his character, that he possesses all the elements of a regular locomotive-yankee. Mr. Walker is the son of James Walker, a Scotchman, residing at Nashville, Tennessee.

The Richmond *Mail* says that the new President married Mary Norvell, the daughter of Lipscombe Norvell, of Virginia. During his college days, he was known by his fellow students as "Billy," abbreviated more on account of his youth, than from any familiarity with them. He was by far the youngest in his class, and could not have been more than sixteen, when he took his degree as a graduate of the Nashville University, attracting much attention at the examination, by his bold delivery of a beautiful classical speech on the subject of Texas Independence. Many of the audience could not believe that this speech was the production of a mere child. After leaving the University, he devoted himself assiduously to the study of medicine, and he took his degree at one of the Philadelphia medical schools. He then spent some time in Paris for the purpose of completing his medical course, and returned to Nashville, theoretically, at least, a very accomplished physician. The theory of medicine must have been more pleasant to him than the practice, for he very soon abandoned it, and devoted himself to the study of law, and after considerable time spent in preparation, commenced the practice of the profession in New Orleans. This he soon changed for the editorial chair, and gained considerable reputation as a ready, forcible, and pungent writer. Now he is the originator and President of a new Republic, but whether his career in his new capacity will continue, the future alone can determine. Mr. Walker is now about thirty years of age, and devoted nearly the whole of his life to severe and laborious study. He had all the advantages of education, and has improved them. He was known at Nashville almost entirely as a student, mingling but little with the world, and devoting himself exclusively to mental culture. Those who knew him would not be surprised to hear that he had distinguished himself as a lawyer, physician, editor or minister of the Gospel.

DIFFICULTY IN GREENVILLE.—A correspondent from Greenville, S. C., writes as follows: "We had a considerable stir among the students last Thursday night. A large number of us went to the Post Office about nine 9 o'clock, and when the door was unlocked by the Post Master, several of the students rushed in, and he, the Post master, with a stick, commenced a violent striking in the faces of those in front. The effect was, one of them (Mr. Pitman) got his nose badly broken.—The Post Master (Mr. Thruston) locked himself behind the counter. The students, becoming very much enraged, were resolving to break through and take vengeance upon him, but were prevented by brother Springer and others. The next morning they rallied around the office determined to mob him. Fortunately, however, Prof. Furman happened there in time to calm them the second time. They then prosecuted him, and he is to stand his trial at the Spring Court. Thus the storm has somewhat abated, and we are awaiting the issue."

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—It is stated that the French Ambassador, on seeing the President's communication to Congress, touching the affair of the Black Warrior and the Cuban authorities, at once obtained an interview with the Secretary of State, demanding an explanation of what he termined an extraordinary production on the part of our Government. He met with just such a reception as might have been anticipated from that sound-thinking and far-seeing statesman. Gov. Marcy promptly declined to entertain any communication or explanation with the Government of France, or any other authority save the representative of Spain, and demanded to be informed under what shadow of right or usage the Government of France could pretend to interrogate him on a subject in which France was apparently uninterested.—*South Carolinian.*

Ex-President Fillmore had a most enthusiastic reception on his recent visit to Lexington, Kentucky, and the tomb of Henry Clay. His arrival was announced by a discharge of cannon, and at the railroad depot he was met and welcomed by the city councils and a large throng of citizens, and escorted to the Phœnix Hotel, where, after repeated calls, he made a brief but appropriate speech, returning thanks for the hearty welcome extended to him. The Hon. John P. Kennedy, who accompanies Mr. F. on his tour, was called out, and made one of his usual felicitous and eloquent addresses. They subsequently dined with the city council, and paid a visit to Mrs. Clay.

THE NEW CENT.—We understand that the proposed new cent is to be of white metal, resembling silver in appearance, with a round and slightly raised edge. It is about 8-10ths of an inch in diameter, larger than a quarter eagle and less than a twenty-five cent piece. There is not to be any hole in the coin, as has been suggested in some of the papers. It may be readily distinguished, we think, from other coins of about the same size, and will be a very great convenience.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

COMPLIMENTARY.—A humorous fellow subpœned as a witness on a trial for an assault, one of the counsel, who was notorious for brow-beating witnesses, asked him what distance he was from the parties when the assault happened; he answered:

'Just four feet five inches and a half.'

'How came you to be so exact, fellow?' said the counsel.

'Because I expected some fool or other would ask me, and I measured it.'

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

From Mexico.

By the arrival of the steamship Texas, we are placed in possession of papers and correspondence from the city of Mexico to the 4th.

The papers before us afford abundant evidence of the disaffected state of of the country, notwithstanding the rigor with which Santa Anna endeavors to sustain himself.

In our last intelligence from Mexico we announced that it was believed that the government was about to provide for its protection against an anticipated attack on Count Bousset de Boulbon.

Don Juan Alvarez, who seems to be an independent mountain chief, reigning supreme within the empire of the illustrious Santa Anna, has refused to allow the troops destined for the protection of Acapulco to invade his territory—the mountainous region round Acapulco—for the purpose of reaching their destination! He has raised his standard, and led a band against Santa Anna's troops, calling on them to prevent their approach to Acapulco. The reasons he is alleged to assign for this course are, that in fact the forces are sent thither with the object of assassinating him and all the patriots on their route, for the purpose of reintroducing the plan of Iguala and the treaties of Cordoba.

In the mean time it is announced that, for the purpose of overcoming him, the supreme government has sent 4,000 men to the city of Bravos, and are prepared, it is said, to send 10,000 to 12,000 more, and with all necessary provisions! How important the movement of Alvarez is thought may be gathered from these few facts.

Of Walker's expedition the Mexican papers do not give us any later particulars than those which we had previously received. The proclamation of the President is dwelt upon with much satisfaction, and the chief reliance of the Mexicans for relief from Walker's invasion seems to be on the interference of our governmental authorities.

Pacific Railroad.

We learn that Mr. Allen, the president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, has just closed a contract for the construction of its road from St. Louis, southwesterly through Springfield and Neosho, to a point on the western boundary of the State, but a few miles north of Arkansas; the western terminus is at the southeastern corner of Kansas Territory. This road from St. Louis is located on a direct line towards Albuquerque, in New Mexico, near which town the Rocky mountains may be crossed through the pass, said to be the lowest yet discovered south of the British possessions. This pass and the Southwest Missouri road-way are said to have the merit of being at all times unobstructed by snow.

It was to aid in the construction of this railroad that Congress recently donated public lands to the State of Missouri. Some forty miles of the road are already built and in operation.—*Washington Union.*

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.—We observe that extensive arrangements are being made at Charlotte for the celebration of the 20th of May next, the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. All the distinguished sons of the Old North State in other States, and the descendants of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration, wherever to be found, are to be specially invited.

Some years ago, when the present Clerk of the House at Washington was domiciled in the Quaker City, his young son, a lad of some six years, happened to be at his father's office one morning, when the "hatless prophet," George Mundy, made his appearance, and getting into conversation with the child, the latter asked him in the course of their chat:

"Why don't you wear a hat, Mr. Mundy?"

"Oh!" answered the prophet, "because there's no use in it; God's creatures are not so furnished; sheep, and other animals don't wear hats?"

"Quick as lightning, came the child's philosophic and clinching response:

"*Are you a sheep, Mr. Mundy!*"

Those who wait for something to 'turn up,' generally find themselves turning down. The only way to get along in the world and be some thing and some body, is to drive along. We should as soon think of dancing a polka with a cooking-stove, minus legs, as waiting for something to 'turn up.' Will folks make a memorandum of this.

WHY NOT?—On the books at Willard's Hotel, Washington, is the following recent entry:—"Mrs. Lewis and husband, Buffalo." Why not? Mrs. Lewis may be much the better man of the two.

Some of the Clergy and Professors at the North, are so violent against the Nebraska bill, that they talk about "taking up arms." Well, let them. "Who's afraid?"

Charles Lamb wondered why people made such a fuss about children—"they were so very common."

A State Temperance Convention meets in Huntsville, Texas, 20th of June, 1854.

The following horizontal musing of a loafing tipler, deserves to be perpetuated. Hear the wail.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And likewise so have I;
The reason's too the same:
It comes of getting dry.
But here's the difference 'twixt leaves and me,
I falls "more harder" and more frequently.

An eccentric beggar thus laconically addresed a young lady: "Will you, ma'am, give me a drink of water, for I am so hungry I don't know where to stay to night!"

Fidelity to the Inaugural.

The President is true to the great principles and pledges of his Inaugural. One year has just passed over—a year of excitement and of misrepresentation in parties, but at the same time a year of triumph whenever great principles have been applied in the operations of the government. We have seen President Pierce repeatedly tested within that period upon the emphatic pledges of his Inaugural—the chart upon which he sketched the high purposes of his administration—and in every instance has he succeeded. Not alone has he been emphatic in his language, but whenever he has been enabled to apply the stern, unshrinking test of PRACTICE AND ACTION, he has done so fearlessly and at once. We have seen him throw the ample shield of American protection around the distant stranger, who, not yet a citizen of our republic, was rescued from despotism by the bold interposition of the American Executive, amid the amazement and applauses of the civilized world. We have seen him boldly unmasking and punishing the conspirators who have sought to riot upon the money of the people, and with a high hand to use elevated position to shield monstrous crimes. We have seen him enforcing in every department of the government the example of economy and frugality. We have seen him throwing the weight of his counsel and his hopes into the cause of a constitution once more assailed by the enemies of the public tranquillity. And, finally, we see him, with dignified and intrepid promptitude, taking the high responsibility of vindicating the national honor against a proud and besotted nation, whose long acts of insolence and tyranny had bred the belief that she was a privileged insulter of our country's name. What American can look upon these trophies of a wise, and just, and patriotic administration, and not be proud of President Pierce?—*Wash. Union.*

FROM THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

Mr. Crittenden vs. Whiggery.

Mr. Crittenden who, since the death of Mr. Clay, is looked up to as about the most eminent and able man of his party in the West, and who, it is thought by some, will be the Whig candidate for President of the United States in 1856, at the late festival given in his honor at Louisville, gave utterance, in the course of a speech, to a truth which will somewhat astonish his whig friends. He said:

"He was a whig of the Henry Clay and Webster school. They were his teachers; and if he understood their teachings, if he had rightly understood whig principles, he thought that when he served his country the most he should be serving his party the least."

By this it will be seen that that gentleman emphatically declares, that if he understood the teaching of Clay and Webster, if he had rightly understood whig principles, he thought that when he served his country the most he should be serving his party the least. True enough—that is whiggery, and there is no better judge of it than Mr. Crittenden. The plain English of this is, that whatever is good for the country is an injury to the Whig party, for which declaration we draw the corollary, that whatever is good for the whig party is evil for the country. But such are not our sentiments respecting the democratic party; we believe the very reverse of it; and therefore, while it is patriotic in Mr. C. to abandon his party, because in serving it he would injure his country, it is equally patriotic in us to adhere to ours, because in insuring its ascendency we insure the welfare of our country.

I remember a little conversation which I had with Mr. Dickens in the drawing room, which, as the subject touched upon has since interested all the world, I trust I may be pardoned for giving here at least Mr. Dicken's part of it. "I have just finished a new American book," he said, "sent me by the author—a Mrs. Stowe. Pray have you read it?" "Oh, yes," I replied, "and may I ask your opinion of the work?"

"Oh, I like it very much—it is a novel displaying a good deal of genius—there are portions of it highly dramatic and artistic—but as a whole, I cannot think it a work of art."

I explained that the story was commenced for a novelet, but as the subject opened to the author, it was gradually enlarged to its present dimensions, which circumstance may have interfered with a skillful and artistic up-building of plot, and a perfect consistency, in all the parts. Mr. Dickens bowed assent, but added: "I think Mrs. Stowe makes too much of her subject,—her Uncle Tom strikes me as an impossible piece of ebony perfection. The African character is doubtless rich in many powers and qualities, as yet but partially developed; but I hardly esteem it so far beyond that of all other nations, in magnanimity, generosity and genius, as she has represented it. She hardly gives the Anglo-Saxon fair play. Now, I have great sympathy with colored people—I like what I have seen of the race, but," (here a droll half-smile played about his lips,) "*I have no prejudice against the whites.*"—*Grace Green.*

Phelps Case.

The Senate has settled the question, that the Governor of a State has no right to appoint a Senator after the expiration of a term, and when the Legislature has failed to elect at the proper session. Mr. Phelps' right to a seat in the Senate, involving this principle so long debated, has at length been decided in the negative by yeas 12, nays 26, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Clayton, Dodge, of Iowa, Everett, Fessenden, Foote, Geyer, Morton, Norris, Sebastian, Wade, Walker and Williams—12.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Douglas, Evans, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Hamlin, Hunter, Mason, Pierce, Pratt, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Stuart, Sumner, and Toucy.—26.

A man named Smith has been fined $100 at Lagrange, Tenn., for using postage stamps which had been used before.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

From Constantinople.

We publish below an interesting letter from Constantinople. The writer it seems was one of the party that went with our Minister to present himself to the Sultan. The speech of Mr. Spence, which is embraced in this letter, it is said has caused his recall. The expressions of sympathy with the Sultan and his cause were certainly uncalled for, but we do not think form a sufficient ground for his removal:

CONSTANTINOPLE, February, 1854.—There are few cities in Europe more advantageously situated, either in a commercial or political point of view, than Constantinople, and none upon which the eye of the traveller rests with the same commingled feelings of pleasure and admiration. Nature and art seem to have vied with each other in the creation of this the greatest metropolis of the followers of the Prophet. From each of its seven hills, which rise gradually from the bosom of the Bosphorus, some structure of imposing appearance stands out in bold relief. The variety of objects which catch the eye is infinite. The sight is never appalled by edifices of the same hue or shape. Numerous mosques, with their white domes and tall minarets—pillars and towers of all proportions and forms—houses of every variety of architecture and color, crowd in wild confusion upon the bewildered sight of the beholder.

The appearance of the city is as unique and beautiful as its extent and magnitude are grand and imposing. I shall not, however, describe its internal arrangements. Its narrow, filthy streets, its houses constructed of wood, its walls fast tumbling to the ground, its uncouth and fantastically dressed inhabitants, have all been seen by different writers in such different lights, as to induce me to believe that there is something in the atmosphere of the place which has a tendency to make objects appear different from what they really are.

At present Constantinople is the rendezvous of most of the revolutionists of Europe. Here Klapka, the hero of Komorn, with many of his revolutionary friends, has taken up his abode. Here Gen. Wysocki, with his Polish compatriots, now resides; and here a host of refugees, from all parts of Italy, have flocked together, each and all hoping to join the Turkish army, or in the event of a general war to return and light the torch of rebellion in their fatherlands. On the arrival of the American Minister, the refugees from Italy, accompanied by a band of music, visited his hotel, and after playing many beautiful airs they repeatedly called for Mr. Spence, who made them a short address, which was received with great applause. The hopes of these refugees are daily becoming brighter, and they already see in the coming war the glimmering dawn of better days. As yet few of them have been admitted to the Turkish army, the Ottoman government having declined to accept their services until it had ascertained what part Austria designed to take in the coming contest. Should the latter side with Russia, the Hungarians, Italians, and Poles, will rally around the banner of the prophet, and avenge under the crescent the injuries that they have so long suffered from the hands of their oppressors.

No correct news has reached Constatinople respecting the second battle which had taken place at Kalefat. Should the Turks be victorious, the arrogance of the Russians will be much diminished. If defeated, it will be difficult to infuse zeal into the breasts of their already dispirited troops. With money, the Turks may hold out until the middle of summer, without the assistance of the foreign powers. Unless, however, they be enabled to obtain a loan to liquidate the arrears already due the army, it will melt away before the end of the spring.

In point of discipline, in subsistence, and clothing, the Turkish soldiers are much better off than the Russian. The latter (I allude to those on the banks of the Danube) are badly fed, badly clothed, and in a bad state of discipline. This state of things will not continue, as the well organized armies of the north are fast marching to the Danube. It is for England and France to determine whether their progress shall be arrested, or whether they shall be permitted to enter Constantinople. A few month's delay, and the assistance of these powers will be of no avail. The Turks are of the same opinion, and have already become heartily tired of the procrastinating and dilatory policy of the French and English governments.

On the 9th I was one of the party that accompanied the American Minister, the Hon. Carroll Spence, on his visit to the Sultan.

The caique of the Legation, together with several boats filled with the officers of the Saranac and the Levant, arrived at the palace of Tscherigan, on the Bosphorus, about 12 o'clock. On our entrance we were conducted by the master of ceremonies to a large saloon. Here a train of servants, dressed in blue coats, handed each of us a pipe, the amber mouthpieces of which were encircled with diamonds. After smoking for some time we were presented with small cups, embossed with brilliants and filled with coffee. From this room we were conducted across the garden of the palace through a row of soldiers, accompanied by many of the officers of the palace in rich uniforms. Upon entering this wing of the palace we were met by Reschid Pacha, who informed us that the Sultan was ready to receive us. In company with him we entered the hall of reception, which was covered with Turkey carpets and encircled with divans of rich brocade. At the further end of the room stood Abdul Mejid, Padisha of the Osmanlis—his blue coat glittering with diamonds, and the handle of his scimitar studded with precious stones. Low to the ground bowed Rechid Pacha—lower still the Turkish officers who followed him. Mr. Spence being presented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, made the following address:

"The amicable relations which have ever existed between the Ottoman Empire and the republic of the United States of America render the presentation of my letter of credence as Minister near your august person particularly agreeable to me. That the friendly intercourse which has ever existed between the two nations may remain undisturbed is the sincere desire of the President and people of the United States. To prolong its existence shall be the unceasing effort of their Minister at your court.

"Differing as the countries do in their political and religious institutions, they have nevertheless, upon some subjects, pursued the same course of policy. Upon each the spirit of progress has exercised a benign influence, inducing the republicans of the United States to disregard those antiquated political doctrines which still continues in many countries to fetter the physical and mental energy of man, and prompting your Majesty to adopt such reforms as are best calculated to contribute to the welfare and prosperity of the Ottoman family. To both nations have the political refugees of other countries been indebted for an asylum. From your illustrious ancestors the Christian patriot, in times gone by, found that protection under the Crescent which was denied him under the Cross; while to your magnanimous conduct the exiled advocates of Hungarian freedom were in latter days indebted for an escape from the vengeance of their oppressors.

"In the great struggle in which you are now engaged, you have the sympathies and good wishes of the American nation. The policy of our government, while it prevents all national interference in European quarrels, can never restrain us, as a people, from praying that that arm, be it Christian or be it Mahomedan, may be strong which wields the sword in a just cause. That you may succeed in preserving the integrity of an empire which has so frequently afforded an asylum to the exiled friends of liberty is the universal desire of the people of the United States.

"Permit me, as instructed, to tender you the best wishes of the President and the people of the United States for your welfare and happiness, accompanied with my sincere hope that the termination of the conflict between your Majesty and the Czar of Russia may accord with your most sanguine expectations."

This was translated by Mr. Brown, the dragoman of the legation, to the Sultan, who replied in a speech, expressing the kindest feelings towards the American nation. After our minister had introduced the officers who were present, we retired to another room, where we partook of pipes and tea. Thus ended our interview with the Sultan.

Abdul Mejid appears to be about 31 years of age, of slight figure, short stature, with a face marked with the small pox, and expressive of benevolence and good nature. Unlike his father, his appearance neither asserts precedence nor commands control. Unaccustomed to business, his manhood is, as his youth was, passed amid the beauties of the harem. His father, a man of iron will and every inch a Sultan, unmindful as most Turks are of the future, permitted the heir to his throne—the son of a beautiful Circassian slave—to spend the days of his boyhood in looking at the bright waters of the Bosphorus, or in gazing into the still brighter eyes of the beautiful slaves by whom he was surrounded. Thus confined, his only brother at the present moment drags out an existence a prisoner in a country of which he may one day be the ruler. The despotic power of the Sultan has ceased to exist. His ministers rule the empire. The bowstring has fallen into disuse. The temperance doctrines inculcated by Mahomet are no longer observed, and report says that some of the younger Osmanlii are often seen in a state which would shock the sober sensibilities of an American teetotaller. Scandal whispers that the Maine liquor law would not find much favor among the higher classes.

The Turk is, in sooth, a changed man. His nationality vanished with his turban, his loose robes, and his flowing beard. French fashions, cropped mustachios, and tight pants have made a sad havoc upon his once dignified appearance. The Giaour is no longer regarded as a dog, but walks the streets of Stamboul with as much freedom as those of London or Paris. In this, as in our own country, there is a young and an old Turkey party. The former fast fellows, who wish to appear like anything else than their fathers. They talk about progress, preach reform, and drink champagne. These young radicals are advocates of a constitutional monarchy, and rather loose and liberal interpreters of the Koran. They reside principally in Constantinople. The latter comprises the long bearded Turk, with his turbaned head, his loose pants, and his sombre, grave, and mysterious countenance. They look with suspicion upon the former, with disgust upon the Christians, and talk of the glorious days of the empire, when the will of the Sultan was omnipotent, and the doctrines of the prophet revered. These old fogies live principally in the provinces, smoke their pipes, and have their harems. At present young Turkey is in the ascendant. The continuance of their influence will depend upon the result of the war with Russia.

DREADFUL MURDER.—A most shocking murder was committed on Wednesday night the 15th inst., in this county, about 7 miles from this place, on the person of Francis Williams, a citizen of this county. The circumstances as detailed to us by the jury of inquest held on Saturday last are as follows:

On Wednesday night last, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, Mr. Williams left home, and while walking along a path through the woods, about a mile and a half from his residence, he was accosted and shot by some person as yet unknown. He was shot in the breast and left side, with nine balls, or very large buck shot, causing instant death. What could have been the object of this foul and bloody assasin we cannot imagine, unless the murderer suspected him of having money about his person.

Mr. W. had a son living with him who it seems did not suspect anything was wrong by his father being absent on Thursday morning. But on his continuing absent till Friday morning, he informed one of the neighbors that his father had not been seen since he ate supper on Wendesday night. A search was then immediately made and very soon his body was discovered by Mr. Wm. Lyon, where the murder was committed.

Several of the surrounding neighbors heard the report of the gun, when the foul deed was performed, and some stated that they heard a mutter or loud cry as of one in distress; but not thinking of any one being shot, no person had any suspicions aroused, as to its being a murder.

Mr. Williams was about sixty or seventy-five years of age, and was quite wealthy. As yet no clue to the murderer has been discovered. We hope the perpetrator of this foul deed will yet be disclosed, and brought to justice.—*Milton Democrat.*

VALUABLE APPLICATION.—For wounds received from old nails, or cuts occasioned by broken glass, peach tree leaves, well steeped and applied to the wound, will give immediate relief. By thickening the liquid from which the leaves have been taken, with meal or bran, a good poultice is obtained, which will keep moist for hours. In case the leaves cannot be obtained, a tea made of young twigs of the peach tree, and thickened, will do as well.

The man who made a shoe for the foot of a mountain, is now engaged on a hat for the head of a discourse, after which he will manufacture a plume for General Intelligence.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, April 6, 1854.

W. W. Walker, Jr., of Columbia, is our General Agent for the State of South Carolina, and is authorised to transact any business for this Office.

"THE ASHEVILLE NEWS—THE WHIG CONVENTION."

The Raleigh *Register* of March 22, in an editorial under the above heading, is down on our humble self about our position with regard to the "Platform" of the Whig Convention, and in a set attack gives the "undersigned" particular *fits*. We feel the force of the compliment. We believe it is about the first time the "*organ*" has deigned to pay us its respects, and to be assailed by it in so venomous a diatribe, gives us the assurance we must have said something peculiarly liberal and republican.

The language of the Register's attack is chaste and classical—of that distinctive style of the classic commonly denominated *Billingsgate*; to which—as every thing has its appropriate place—in *that* connection we have no objection to make. We did not expect courtesy or decency from that quarter.

We will not argue again at present, the propriety of the famous "Convention Resolution" referred to,—we have done that at length in the article which has so stirred the Register's bile—nor shall we say that its strictures on our remarks are "lame" or "scurrilous"—we leave those who have read them to their own opinion on that score; but we propose to use the Editor's phillipic as the text for a few comments illustrating thes incerity, consistency and purity of motive of the *organ*, and those whose mouth-piece it is.

We are accused of exhibiting the character of one "who likes to stab old friends whom he has betrayed." *We betrayed!* If the mouthpiece can show us one of the "old friends" to whom it alludes, who has been as loyal and true as we have been, to the principles of Constitutional reform which we and *they* professed in 1850, but which *they* have since "betrayed," then will we be willing to fly in the face of public opinion and all experience, and admit that the Register can be just to an opponent. But if by betraying, it means we have refused to join the ranks of those who, under the pretence of patriotism and a desire for justice, got up a cry for an open Convention, and now, under the bribe of party or personal advancement, are assisting to stifle the creation of their own hands—who pledged themselves to a great principle and have since perverted it into a vile and heartless cheat, then are we traitors of the deepest dye—and we glory in our treason.

We repeat it, this Convention movement, even by the most of those who brought it into existence—we speak now of the leaders who work the wires; not of the masses who were deceived,—*was never advocated in good faith.* It presents the strange anomally of one of the purest of principles sprung from one of the vilest sources. Its very origin was corrupt. It was born in iniquity. Had it not been for the necessity of something to counterbalance Democratic Free Suffrage, "Convention" would never have seen the light. We, like many others who sincerely desired the reforms a *bona fide* Convention would give us, fell into the trap. We believed in the republican sentiments so nobly expressed in the "Western Address." We depended on the pledged faith of those who signed and supported that document to assist in carrying those sentiments into action. The result has shown us that, though there may be honor among thieves, none can be depended on among politicians. *We* betrayed our coadjutors! The Convention *we* advocated was one with breath in its nostrils and life in its body—a thing which *meant something* and was to be called for some object. Such was the Convention we went for—but angels of light! what is *this* thing they offer us in its stead! This emasculated restriction which offers the cup of reform to our lips but muzzles them so they cannot taste it—which pretends to respect the "*desire*" of the people, but denies them the objects of that desire—this double faced mockery—are we now to fall down and worship it because it has the *name* of Convention? Not we, in faith. We will not co-operate in this fraud upon the people. If we are betrayed we will not be betrayers. We will not act as decoy ducks in such a political *speculation.*

The Register predicts that the Democratic Convention, shortly to be held, will oppose a Convention and a change in the basis of representation. Probable enough. We expect it. Should it do so, its course will not, at least, give the lie to its professions; it will not hypocritically strive to keep the people out of their rights by keeping from them what they have in their reach, under the hollow pretence of giving it to them in another mode—withholding from them the popular suffrage they want, to give them a fettered Convention they despise. For *them* to take this course will, at least, show the *consistency* befitting a great party, and the manly *honesty* becoming a party which looks to the confidence of the people—a party which, whether their doctrine is right or wrong, *believes in it*, and with noble sincerity, disdains to equivocate or blink so great a question. We do not expect from them such a thing as a *restricted* Convention. A limited, fettered Convention! It is *not* a plant of Democratic growth! Such Conventionalism was never cradled on Democratic soil.

As on this question, between the two parties, the contest is not so much between Convention and no Convention, as the old quarrel—old as the world—between truth and falsehood. In such a quarrel, however, much we may differ in other respects, we shall go for truth. Be the issue what it may—whether you give us Convention or no Convention—let us have at least a little old fashioned honesty—something on which we can lean and not feel it is a cheat—*give us truth.* This is our ground of objection—not so much that the Convention Resolution is unwise or inexpedient as that it is *insincere* and *false.* It insults our understanding while it denies our rights.

This is the way we look at the matter.—This is the opinion of all real Convention men. There is no use trying to disguise or misrepresent the question. The Convention agitation is a White Basis movement. As an instrument of real Constitutional reform, it is desired *only* by those who wish *a change in the basis of representation.* Save the wire workers who are making the ill advised attempt to convert it into a political hobby, none desire a Convention except White Basis men. "The people of the State" *do not* "desire" a Convention for free suffrage alone, or for anything short of a changed basis. No reflecting man believes such a thing. This flourish about the issue so "distinctly made" to which "Locofoco leaders and presses are to be held"—"shall the Constitution be amended by Legislative enactment or by a Convention," will not avail. *That* issue was never made by the people.

If the Register and its coadjutors suppose this name of a Convention without the substance is going to strengthen Whiggery in the West, they are egregiously mistaken. It is laughed at by the non Conventionists, indignantly detested by the Conventionists, and heartily despised by all. There is no use of launching party anathemas against those who refus to be drilled into ranks. With the whigs of the west,—if opposition to a restricted Convention be a sin—Heaven help the wicked!—We can tell the Register for its gratification, their name is legion. *Entre nous*, there will be found captains and leaders of no small note who cannot be made to conform in this thing.

Wonder if the Editor of the Raleigh Register ever reads the Greensborough Patriot?—We presume not, and that he is ignorant of the Patriot's opinion of the Convention Resolution! We advise him by all means to get a copy and read the article. It will help his digestion. Holden is a neig borly fellow, and would no doubt loan his!

HON. W. W. AVERY.

A card from Mr. Avery, declining to have his name brought before the Convention in connection with the nomination for Governor, will be found in another column. Mr. Avery has labored faithfully for the Democratic party during many years, and no member of the party is more highly or more justly esteemed. The Democracy of this District, especially, and of the State generally, feel they owe him a debt of gratitude for past services, and when an opportunity is offered, they will gladly and cheerfully pay it. The charge of ambition, so frequently and so justly urged against politicians, cannot stand against him. His services have been given to the cause of Democracy from an abiding sense of the soundness and purity of his principles, and not from any desire for promotion. Several public meetings have expressed a preference for Mr. A., and his friends will learn with regret his determination not to suffer his name to come before the Convention.

☞We have been visited with heavy frosts, and it is feared the peaches are all killed.

☞There is no change in the aspect of Eastern affairs. The report that the Russians had taken Kalefat turns out to be untrue.

☞John H. Christy, Esq., having disposed of the Southern Herald, has issued a prospectus for a new paper to be called the Southern Watchman. We wish our old friend abundant success. He deserves it.

NEW GOODS.

See the advertisement of Messrs. Smith & McDowell, in another column. They have just received a beautiful assortment of Goods, which they are selling unusually low. Give them a call, and you will find polite and accommodating Clerks, ready to supply your wants.

DEATH OF THE HON. KER BOYCE.—We learn by the Charleston papers that this distinguished citizen died at the residence of his son in Columbia on Sunday night 19th inst.

Mr. Boyce in his will bequeathed $30,000 to the College of Charleston, and $20,000 to the Charleston Orphan House.

If we thought the "*News*" were *sincere* in in its notions of a free Convention, we would say to it, that the West will have to *set up for itself* in favor of Constitional Reform, independent of both parties. It is *now* evident that while the proposition of Reform is tacked to the tail of either party, it will be treated with contempt, or only made to subserve party purposes, instead of enfranchising a large majority of the people of North Carolina.

The above paragraph we take from an article in the Greensborough Patriot of the 25th March. Let Satan rebuke sin—let Louis Napoleon profess to desire peace—let Federalism hope to throw dust in the eyes of the people—let ranting demagogues flatter themselves they can put down the Asheville News by slandering its Editor—let all these absurdities be indulged, and as many more as you please, but do *not* let the Greensboro' Patriot lecture us on sincerity and consistency! *That* is too bad! It is the climax of the supurlatively ridiculous! What are the facts in the case? Two years ago, and previous to the meeting of the nominating Convention, the Patriot *talked* white basis most beautifully—and indirectly, at least, encouraged us to believe it would back us in an independent movement, should both parties fail to take what we, as white basis men, considered proper ground. The whig platform that year was a miserable effort to play off a trick upon the people.—It could be construed into anti-Convention in the East, Convention in the West, and any thing you pleased at the Centre. The Patriot saw the trick, and growled over it no little, but by a desperate effort managed to swallow the nasty dose, wiped its mouth, and pitched into the fight, full of zeal for Kerr and humbuggery. We kept our position, and denounced the platform on which Mr. John Kerr was perched, as "neither wise, manly nor generous." We proposed to run a third man, not, as we said at the time, with any hope of electing him, but as a neuclus around which the White Basis party could rally, and we now honestly believe that if this course had been taken, the White Basis party would to-day hold the ballance of power. Our proposition was spurned, however, and the Patriot joined in the hue and cry against us. A corrupt press, backed by corrupt politicians, let loose in full cry upon us, and throughout the length and breadth of the State, we were denounced as a traitor, and as one whom it would be doing a patriotic service to break down and destroy. These things, however, did not shake us. We poured hot shot into John Kerr and his see-saw platform until the day of the election, and yet indulge the gratifyng idea that we damaged him *some.* At the polls that year, we did not vote at all. We fought the battle, "solitary and alone," and considering the great odds against us, did pretty well. It all events, we maintained our ground, and convinced party leaders that we could not be coerced into the support of a falsehood, for the sake of party success.—We desired Free Suffrage, but far more desired an open, free Convention, where delegates, fresh from the people could make such alterations in the Constitution as their constituents demanded. We have not changed our opinion in regard to the Basis—not a particle of it. *We are a White Basis man, up to the hub.* It is a righteous principle, and one which we believe will ultimately prevail. But is it expected that we will consent to pander to the unmanly demagogueism of a few designing leaders, by opposing Free Suffrage and the Democratic mode of amending the Constitution, and wait until the Whig party are beaten on every other tack, with the *hope* that when no better plank is left them to stand on, they will locate their dignity on *our* platform? Who killed off the Great Western Reform Party? Who strangled the Western Convention that was called to meet at Morganton? Johnny Gilmer, the Greensboro' Patriot, and others of like stripe.

Who killed Free Suffrage in the Legislature? Fifteen Whig Senators stabbed it to death. The Patriot's party, then, killed off the White Basis movement, and the Patriot's party killed Free Suffrage. And after thus committing a double murder, can they expect either White Basis or Free Suffrage men to trust them again? Have they not acted in bad faith, any way you can look at it?

Oh, but says the Patriot, "if we thought the News were sincere in its notions of a free Convention, we would say to it, that the West will have to set up for itself in favor of Constitutional Reform, independent of both parties." Well, suppose you were to *say* it, what then? You would, in all probability, denounce such a movement, just as you did two years ago. You said then that the West would have to set up for itself, and when we proposed doing that identical thing you lit upon us like a duck upon a June bug; and if there were a White Basis candidate in the field to-day, you would not support him.—You would talk kinder soft about it at first, and hint that the West had rights, and the Whig party ought to be careful or old harry would be let loose, but as the day of election approached your partizan feelings would revive, and before the race was ended many staid and solemn exhortations upon duty to party and the heniousness of dividing the faithful and sowing the seeds of discord, would fall in mournful measure from your pen. Mr. Patriot, we've *tried* you before. We've thoroughly *tested* the soundness of Whig leaders on the subject of Constitutional Reform, and we say, explicitly, you will not do to tie to! No, not by a great deal. We want many changes in the Constitution, but are not fool enough to reject Free Suffrage, because we cannot get *all* we desire. It is now the settled policy of both parties to let the basis question alone. Democrats tell us plainly and frankly what they will do. We can understand them. The Whigs have deceived us *twice* already, and their position is still one of doubt and uncertainty. All we know certainly of their whereabouts is that they stand opposed to the White Basis. They dodge and equivocate, shirk and change, so fast that a magician could not tell to-day where they may be to-morrow.

In conclusion, we say to the Patriot that if it will take a bold stand against Dockery and the "bad plank" in the Whig platform, and get its friends to do the same thing, bring out a White Basis candidate, and stick to him through the canvass, we may, two years hence, have some confidence in its honesty and manliness, and be prepared to act with it. Having been deceived heretofore, we must have "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

THE WAR PROGRESSES.

Col. Baxter followed up his attacks upon us at Franklin and Webster, by a fierce onslaught at Waynesville last week—something of the nature of a mountain groaning in labor to be delivered of a mouse! We can't say we have any particular objections, and have but one request to make of our *generous* and *magnanimous* assailant, and that is, *never*, under any circumstances whatever, to speak well of us. If he were to do so, the people might possibly conclude there was some political affinity existing between us, and that would ruin our prospects forever. They might in that event conclude that we were tinctured with his federal notions—might be regarded as sanctioning his revolutionary movements in the Legislature, when he attempted to break up the Legislature in a row and dissolve the State Government. Let him not speak well of us—his frowns we can bear, but his approbation would be political death.

The Colonel said at Waynesville that he was not opposed to the Pacific Rail Road because it was a Democratic measure, *but because it was a plan devised to "steal" from the Government;* and in answer to the question put to him, *admitted* in the next breath that he was A STOCKHOLDER IN THAT IDENTICAL ROAD!!

As to the morality of denouncing a measure, *for party purposes*, and at the same moment holding in the pocket a certificate as a partner in that measure, we have nothing to say. But with the Colonel's confession, thus made before a public meeting of citizens, we have the right to deal. Syllogistically stated, his position is this:

1. The Pacific Rail Road Company was organized for the purpose of "*stealing*" from the Government—so charged by Col. Baxter, a stockholder, and one who ought to know.

2. Col. Baxter being a stockholder—fully aware of the purposes and designs of the Company—responsible in law and morals for the acts of the Company, fully identified with it, and expecting to pocket his pro rata portion of the profits, "stealings" and all:—

3. Therefore, Col. Baxter approves the objects and purposes of the Company, and by his relation as a stockholder, sanctions and endorses the nefarious designs of this Company upon Treasury of the people.

If he is in an unenviable position, he has placed himself there, and we can very well dismiss him from further notice, satisfied that an honest and intelligent community will conclude *he* is not the man to bring charges against us.

MORGANTON, March 28th, 1854.

To the Editor of the Asheville News:

DEAR SIR—Having received, within the last week or two, several letters from Delegates appointed to attend the State Democratic Convention, soliciting me to allow my name to be presented before the Convention as a candidate for the nomination, I beg leave to reply to these communications thro' the columns of your paper.

Considerations entirely personal would prevent me from accepting the nomination if tendered, and I therefore desire that my name should not be used in the Convention in that connection.

I feel very grateful to my friends for the partiality manifested in associating my name with so distinguished a position, and if I supposed that our success in the ensuing campaign was to be affected by my determination, I should not hesitate to offer up my own private interests as a sacrifice upon the altar of our cherished principles; but there are so many distinguished men of our party, whose names have been mentioned in connection with the nomination, and who combine all the elements necessary to success, that I feel assured that my name can be withdrawn without impairing, in any degree, our chances for victory.

We have every reason to anticipate a glorious triumph at the approaching election, whether our standard bearer hails from the East or from the West; and by union, concert, harmony and organization, victory will be certain. As a private soldier in the ranks my humble efforts shall be exerted, as heretofore, to promote the principles of the Democratic party, believing their establishment as the fixed, permanent political faith of our people, will allay sectional agitation, and contribute to the advancement of all the great interests of the State.

Respectfully,
Your obedient serv't,
W. W. AVERY.

Spain has eleven hundred guns in the immediate vicinity of Havana and eighteen thousand men.

☞Ohforalinetofillouthiscolumn.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

FOR THE NEWS.

Public Meeting.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Buncombe county, held at the Court House in Asheville on Monday the 3d instant, James W. Patton, Esq., was called to the chair, and Thomas W. Atkin appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolution were introduced and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, it is proposed to hold in the city of Charleston, on the 10th instant, an adjourned meeting of the Southern Convention, and whereas, we approve the objects contemplated by said Convention, and esteem it of importance to be represented on that occasion; therefore

Be it resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty Delegates to represent the county of Buncombe in that body.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as Delegates: N. W. Woodfin, W. D. Rankin, J. D. Hyman. .I B. Sawyer, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnson, A. B. Chum, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, James A. Patton, W. W. McDowell, A. T. Summey, M. M. Gaines, J. L. McKee, J. W. Woodfin, John E. Patton, Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, Marcus Erwin, J. S. Smith, Dr. G. W. Whitson.

On motion of I. B. Sawyer, Esq., the names of the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of Delegates.

On motion, ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the town papers.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES W. PATTON, *Chair'n.*

THOMAS W. ATKIN, *Sec'ry.*

FOR THE NEWS.

Public Meeting.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Asheville, on Monday last, James W. Patton, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Thomas W. Atkin appointed Secretary.

John D. Hyman, Esq. explained the object of the meeting to be to take measures to secure an increase of mail service to this point; and on his motion, a Committee of three was appointed to draft a memorial, setting forth the grievances under which we labor, and forward it to the Post Master General, through our Representative in Congress.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee:—John D. Hyman, I. B. Sawyer. J. L. McKee.

The proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the newspapers of the town, when the meeting adjourned.

JAMES W. PATTON, Chair'n.

THOMAS W. ATKIN, Sec'ry.

FOR THE NEWS.

Democratic Meeting in Haywood.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Haywood county, held in the Court House at Waynesville, on Tuesday the 28th of March—on motion of Dr. S. L. Love, the meeting was organized by calling Robt. H. Penland to the Chair, and appointing Rev. B. Turner Secretary. After some preliminary remarks, in explenation of the objects of the meeting, Dr. Saml L. Love introduced the following resolutions, which, on motion, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we approve the time and place appointed to hold the next State Democratic Convention, the 19th of April next, at Raleigh.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent Haywood county in said Convention.

Resolved, That we will support the nominee said Convention.

Resolved, That we reaffirm the principles of our party as laid down at Baltimore in 1852, and in our last State Convention.

Resolved, That we regard Free Suffrage as neither a "humbug" nor a "shadow," but a substantial and inviolable privilege, which all free men in the State should enjoy, and which we pledge ourselves to advocate until it shall be incorporated into the State Constitution by Legislative enactment.

Resolved, That we approve the administration of Franklin Pierce, and we accord to him and his Cabinet the praise and honor which their able, honest and patriotic execution of the high trusts committed to their charge, so justly entitles them to.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an extension of the the N. C. R. Road East and West; and fully sensible as we are of the vast importance of the work to this section of the State, we ask the Democratic party calmly to consider its probable effects upon *all parts of and every interest in* the State, satisfied that such an examination will recommend it to their cordial approbation.

Mr. Erwin, of Buncombe, who was present, was called out and addressed the meeting in defense of the Democratic party.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as Delegates—Amos Plott, John Moody, John A. Henry, D. V. McCrackin, W. C. Hill, Spencer Walker, Col. J. L. Smith, Wm. Welch, E. B. Herren, Wm. Turner, Col. R. G. A. Love, Col. E. Blaylock, Jonathan Plott, Col. N. Edmonston, A. Ferguson, Mills Shook.

The Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates, and the proceedings ordered to be published in the Asheville *News* and N. C. Standard.

On motion, Marcus Erwin, Esq., of Buncombe, was requested to act as a delegate from this county in the Convention, in case none of those appointed by the Chair should attend, and the meeting adjourned.

ROBT. H. PENLAND, *Chr'n.*

B. TURNER, *Sec'y.*

A few moments previous to the adjournment of the meeting, Col. John Baxter announced that he had been requested to reply to Mr. Erwin, and as soon as the meeting was over he took the stand and an animated debate of several hours duration ensued.

Editors are evidently at a premium out West. Both the Whig and Democratic candidates for Governor of Iowa, are editors. A western cotemporary suggests that it is highly creditable to the discrimination of both parties in that prosperous young State to have selected their chief standard bearers from the editorial profession. We think so too. But is it at all creditable to the dignity of the profession, for editors to be condescending in that way? It is enough to make the whole fraternity boil over with indignation, to see members of it yielding themselves to such "base uses."—*Richmond Whig.*

A movement is on foot to erect a monument to Rev. John Bunyan, side by side with Shakespeare and Milton, in Westminister Abbey. This is a tardy act of justice to the memory of a man immortal for his genius and goodness.

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

Our attentive correspondent 'Oswegatchie' in a letter of the 6th inst., gives us the subjoined graphic description of the St. Nicholas Hotel. Just think of a public house, the ground plan of which is measured by acres, its carpeting counted by miles, and its guests enumerated by the thousands. With its dazzling mirrors, its superb furniture, its complete organization, its corps of officers and waiters, and a population about equal to that of the capital of the State of Kentucky, the St. Nicholas is truly a wonderful affair.

The St. Nicholas Hotel is now finished.—The front is elaborately carved white marble, six stories high. The whole structure covers sixty thousand square feet of ground, or a little less than two acres. It fronts three hundred feet upon Broadway, two hundred feet upon Spring street, three hundred feet upon Mercer street, and two hundred feet upon its south line. The whole number of the apartments is nine hundred—capable of accommodating two thousand persons. There are four public dining rooms, a tea room, and numerous private dining rooms. All the rooms in the establishment are lighted by the sun in some way or other, and well ventilated. There are more than two miles of stairway and halls, all of which are carpeted, and not less than ten thousand gas burners. There are between nine and ten acres of carpeting for the floors, and several acres of curtains, lace and damask, for the windows. The mirrors would easily cover an acre of ground, and cost more than forty thousand dollars. To these and along with these are servants, silver, china, kitchens, and every thing else in proportion, making it a truly mammoth establishment. The leases are owned by Messrs. Treadwell, Archer and Whitcomb. Mr. Treadwell was, for a long time, proprietor of the Franklin House, and is thoroughly experienced in hotel life. Mr. Whitcomb, has been favorably known in New Orleans and the entire South, as a business man and capitalist. Capt. Archer was, for many years, upon some one of Isaac Newton's North River steamers (the great fresh water admiral,) and understands well the peculiarities of the travelling community—though he is now suffering from ill health. His brother, P. Archer, however, fills his place. Mr. Satterly, late of the Irwing House, presides over the books and cash. Mr. Warner, for several years at the United States Hotel, Philadelphia, assisted by M. Balcomb and others, assigns rooms to the guests. Mr. Steadman attends to the reception and distribution of letters and packages. Mr. Perries and Mr. Mills preside over the kitchen and dining-rooms.—Deputy Sheriff Stage is always in attendance, to prevent the ingress and stop the egress of thieves; whilst there is, during the night, a large number of servants detailed as a watch to prevent fires, and be in readiness upon call at a moment's notice.—The breakfast is from six o'clock to twelve in the morning; lunch from one to two; dinner from two to seven; the dinner being at five; tea from six to nine; and supper from nine till the next morning. Price of board $2 50 per day.

Thus have I in a brief manner as possible given you an outline of what you must see and enjoy in order to fully realize and appreciate. From the office of the hotel, a door leads into Genin's hat and furnishing establishment, another door from the outside opens into Phalon's hair dressing saloon and store perfumeries. Two doors from this is the splendid store of Eaton & Co., merchant tailors. Two doors below the ladies' entrance are the immense carpet rooms Betts Keller & Betts.

The St. Nicholas block forms a town itself, with population, including all persons within its walls, of near three thousand souls. Policies of insurance upon property under its roof amount to three quarters of a million, and upwards. Thus its immense dimensions produce no confusion, and are attended by no inconvenience or want of attention to guests. Meal time and meals, bed time and bed, come and go very much with the same regularity, precision and certainty with which the rest of mankind are blessed with seed time and harvest.—*Lou. Courier.*

A NEW IDEA IN REGARD TO CUBA.—A letter from Washington says:

"In the incidental debate which sprang up this morning in the Senate on he Nebraska bill, Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, hit upon one point outside of the immediate question, which is of the highest signification and importance. He suggested the necessity of harmony and conciliation between the two sections of the Union, because of the dangers to be apprehended from the present alliance between France and England. Let Russia be crushed in this war, and what guaranty is there that the present 'balance of power' in the Gulf of Mexico will not be invaded?—There is none. The victorious French and English fleets and armies from the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the Danube, may very easily be detailed to appropriate between the two powers the sovereignity of all the West India Islands, and perhaps the territories of Mexico and Central America. The inducements will be strong, and the present Anglo-French alliance covers the regulation of the affairs of the Western as well as the Eastern hemisphere. Mr. Butler has the sagacity to see the drift of this Eastern question, as far as this Western hemisphere is concerned; and before many months are over, his views may be shared in by a much larger proportion of the Southern members of both houses than at present. Mr. Butler has shaped out the general idea, and it will take root or die, as the war in Europe may disclose the ulterior schemes of England and France in regard to Cuba and the other West Indians.

WHAT IS VIRTUE?—A student put this question to the late Dr. Archibald Alexander. His simple and admirable reply was "Virtue consists in doing our duty, in the several relations that we sustain, in respect to ourselves, to our fellow-men, and to God, as known by reason, conscience and revelation.

GREELEY.—The following from the New York Day Book is very severe, but too good to be lost:

"The reason for Greeley's insane sympathy for the negroes is, that he is himself a negro—of the species called the Albino. Naturalists, in speaking of this peculiar tribe of negroes, describe Greeley exactly: "thick white skin, white hair, reddish eyes, shambling frame and gait, vacant, idiotic expression."—We therefore must forgive Greeley for all his vagaries in behalf of his kinkey headed brethren."

☞ The Deficiency Bill has passed the Senate.

Non-Suiting a Creditor.

There was a certain lawyer on the Cape, some time ago, the only one in those diggins' then, and for aught I know, at present. He was a man well to do in a world, and what was somewhat surprising in a limb of the law, averse to encouraging litigation.

One day a client came to him in a most terrible rage:

'Look here, Squire,' said he, 'that 'ere blasted shoemaker down to Pigeon Cove, has gone and sued me for the money for a pair of boots I owed him.'

'Did the boots suit you?!'

'Oh! yes—I've got them on now—first rate boots.'

'Fair price?'

'O yes.'

'Then you owe him the money honestly?'

'Course.'

'Well, why don't yon pay him!'

'Why, cause the blasted snob went and sued me, and I want to keep him out of the money if I kin.'

'It will cost you something.'

'I don't care a cuss for that. How much money do you want to begin with?

"Oh ten dollars will do.'

'Is that all? Well here is an X, so go ahead,' and the client went out very well satisfied with the beginning.

Our lawyer next called on the shoemaker and asked him what he meant by instituting legal proceedings against M.

'Why,' said he, 'I kept on sending to him till I got tired. I knowed he was able to pay and I was 'termined to make him, that's the long and short of it.'

'Well,' said the lawyer, 'he's always been a good custymer to you, and I think you acted too hastily. There's a trifle to pay on account of your proceeding—but I think you'd better take five dollars and call it square.

'Certainly Squire, if you say so, and darned glad to get it,' was the answer.

So the lawyer forked over one V, and kept the other.

In a few days his client came along and asked how he got along with his case.

'Rapidly?' said the lawyer—'we've *non-suited* him!—he'll never trouble you.'

'Jerusalem! that's great!" cried the client; 'I'd rather a gin fifty dollars than have him *got the money for them boots!*'—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

Nicholas 1, Emperor of Russia, was born July 6, 1796, and it now 58 years old.

A law has passed the California Legislature making Sacramento the capitol of the State.

The man who scoured the country, has undertaken to clean the streets.

The navigable rivers of the republic of Montevideo have been opened to the vessels and to the commerce of all nations.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—Great loss of life has been occasioned during the last week by steamboat disasters. No less than three have been sunk, burnt or blown up. The J. A. Avery sunk just above New Orleans, drowning between fifty and one hundred persons; the Caroline was burnt to the water's edge in White river, and fifty-one of her crew and pasengers burnt or drowned—the scene upon this wreck is described as heart rending in the extreme—and the Reindeer blew up on the Ohio river, killing and wounding forty or fifty persons.

☞ Ex-Governor Brown has been appointed by the Governor of Tennessee to act as commissioner in a matter of controversy between that State and Georgia and in regard to their railroad connexions and interests.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., April 1st.

Arrington, N. W	Higgins, Willis
Atkinson, N. L.	Herrin, J. M.
Ballard, David	Hines, Adam
Butler, Linda Miss	Irwin, John
Bapton, Cate C. Miss	Isreal, Isom
Bird, Thomas	Jones, James
Bratcher, J. F.	Jarrett, William
Brown, William	Johnson, Ely Mrs.
Burgin, John Esq.	Jones, Mary Mrs.
Burnet, Waid	Kineaul, John
Brookshire, N. W.	Knipe, Charles
Biorty, J. M.	Killean E.
Belt, Hicksson	Frybell, Silas
Baloo, Elizabeth Miss	Ledbeter, Richard
Brigman, John	Love, M. L.
Blackstock, J. R.	Love, J. D.
Crook, Joseph	Lafferty, James
Carter, S. Harriet Miss	Lowery, James Hon.
Coggins, John Wesley	Lindsey, Jesse H. Jr.
Calloway, B. C. Hon.	Miller, George
Carver, Sealey	McConnel, Ovid M.
Candler, Dr. C. N.	Melton, Berry
Cochet, D. Miss	Miller, Vianer
Coleman, Newton	McDowell, S.
Carter, Mathew	Marten, John B.
Cooke, E. W.	McDowell, Becca
Capps, John	Morris, Wm.
Cobb, James H.	Miller, G. W.
Curry, John C.	Marida, Samuel
Creasman, Henry	McDowell, Jane
Daniel, William	Mr. Neil,
Dornells, D. Rev.	Neil, W. G.
Davis, G. W.	Oliver, J. H.
Davis, Hiram	Overcash, Obediah
Dean & Edwards,	Parker, William S.
Davis, Thomas Rev.	Penland, W. S.
Dandson, Sarah Mrs.	Patton, George N.
Emmons, E. Prof.	Plank, John
Elder, W. W.	Peddicoid, William
Fur, A. M.	Parham, Phillip
Francis, William	Patton, M. A. Miss
Fuller, A. or heirs,	Ray, E. J.
Foster, B. F. Dr.	Ray, James M.
Garmen, W. H.	Rice, Margaret Miss
Glance Ann, Miss 2	Scarborough, W. A. 2
Gibson, D. J. Dr.	Santford, Bailis.
Gara, P. O.	Smith, J. P.
Griffin, D. T.	Starns, John
Griffin, M. A. C. Mrs.	Smith, Amos
Gash, Budit S. Esq.	Shipman, Jackson
Gillinwaters, E. E. Rev.	Standburg, Wm.
Hickam, Jacob	Shope. David
Hill, William W.	Ten, Eliza Miss
Hay Sarah Miss	Tabone, Marshal
Henry R. M. & W. L.	Turner, J. C. 3
Henry R. M.	Welch, W. Pinkney
Henry, William	Wright, J. D.
Hammond, Richard	Walton, T. J.
Hoover, B. F.	Wilson, S. C.
Haren, William J.	Waggoner, William
Hunsucker, Davault	West, Jeremiah
Hughes, Be	Webb, Isaac
Hopkinson, Charles G.	

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

A. W. BURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

BURNSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. R. N PRICE, of Holston Conference President.

MISS LOUISA A. FARIS, Principal Teacher of Female Department.

COL. JOHN W. McELROY, Steward of Female Department.

The Trustees of this Institution feel themselves happy in having it in their power to announce that the fourth session of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 13th of April next under the management of the above able Teachers. There are in this school a male and female department, which, though both under the supervision of the President will be kept entirely separate, reciting in different buildings.—The young ladies, excepting those having near relations living in town, will be required to board at Col. J. W. McElroy's, where every thing necessary for comfort will be furnished at the very low price of $1 25 per week. The gentlemen can board any place in town, the above boarding house excepted, and can get board every thing included, at $1 25 per week. The course of instruction will be thorough and critical, and all that is necessary for a student to obtain a thorough Collegiate Education, is to do HIS duty, as the Trustees are confident the instructors will do theirs. Declamation and composition will be especially attended to throughout the session; and the morals of the students will be strictly guarded. Tuition will range from $5 to $15, according to studies. The Trustees have procured for the use of the Institution an excellent Planetarium and Tellurium, for illustrating the study of Astronomy. Also, a good Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus has been purchased, which will afford facilities in those studies not found elsewhere in Western Carolina. The character of the President of this Institution is so well known for ability, energy and industry, that commendation from the Trustees would be useless. Miss Farris has taught in Tennessee and in this State, and has given entire satisfaction.

The Board design employing additional Teachers as soon as practicable, and are determined to place it on an equality with the best institutions of the country.

Young men wishing to board themselves can be furnished with suitable rooms. Let the friends of male education throughout the country exert their influence in our behalf, and our young men will no longer have to resort to other States to obtain an education.

M. P. PENLAND, Pres. B. of Trus.

JOHN B. WOODFIN, Sec'y.

Burnsville, March 30 1851. 6t

WANTED,

At the "Eagle Hotel," Asheville:

500 Guests,
2,000 Chickens,
1,000 Ducks,
2,000 Eggs.

March 23, 1854.

T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1854.

G. T. MASON,
Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

To The Public.

The undersigned, Attorney at Law, having been abroad, and had some experience in collecting legacies and estates, due residents in the United States, from ancestors who died in Europe, announces to the public that he will sail from New York in June next, for Liverpool and London, to attend to several large claims already committed to his charge; and will take pleasure in attending to others. His address is—Gen. B. M. Edney, Care of American Consul, Liverpool; or United States Legation, London;—where all letters addressed to him, connected with his mission, will be promptly attended to; as he may be detained a considerable time in the prosecution of claims in England, Ireland and Scotland, having qualified himself for the preparation and prosecution of claims throughout Great Britain.

B. M. EDNEY.

Asheville, March 16, 1854.

☞ The New York Herald, and the Daily Globe, Washington, will copy three times weekly, and send bill to this place. B. M. E.

Money Wanted!

Let no one think this is not intended for him. It is for all that may be indebted to me either by note or book account. If you wish to save cost you must settle by April Court. If not, you will find my claims in the hands of an Officer.

T. C. WINGATE.

Asheville, March 16, 1854.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself

Oct. 20. SMITH & McDOWELL.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices.

April 6, 1854.

CLOTHS, cassimers, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received. SMITH & McDOWELL.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

Ready Made Clothing. A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell now opening at S. & McD'S.

For the Ladies, Particularly.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, printed muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, berages, de lains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts, white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c., &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and every thing else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854

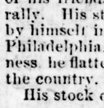
New Fall and Winter GOODS.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

HAVE opened and have now on hand a very large and desirable assortment of fall and winter **Goods,** which they invite their friends and customers to call and examine.

Asheville, Oct. 20.

WAGGONERS, HO!



THE subscribers have now on hand One Hundred Thousand Pounds of GOODS, and are constantly receiving more to be forwarded to different points, viz:—Hendersonville, Flat Rock, Asheville, Waynesville, French Broad, Claytonville, Davidson's River, Shufordsville, Warm Springs, N. C.; Greeneville, Jonesborough, Newport, Parrottsville, Caney Branch, Warrensburg, Limestone Springs, Rockhold's, Cato, Rheatown, and Paint Rock, Tenn.

GOWER & SINGLETON.

Greenville, S. C., March 23 1854

Notice to Contractors.

THE Trustees of the Marion Male and Female Academy will receive bids until the 20th of April, for contracts to erect in the Marion an Academy building. The building is to be constructed of brick, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide and two stories high. The Trustees reserve the right to discriminate between the bids, or to reject them all.

For particulars of plan, &c., address the Secretary.

By order of the Board.

J. S. ERWIN, Sec.

Marion, N. C., March 23 1854.

DR. J. D. BOYD

WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, N. C. January 26 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.

HAS just received and will keep constantly on hand a very large and well selected stock of **Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass,** French and American.

--ALSO--

Dealer in American, French & English Chemicals,

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine Tobacco and Cigars, Fancy Articles And Dye Stuffs.

—ALSO—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for Medical Purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented

☞ Call at No. 3 Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles Law Office.

Anderson C. H., S. C., Feb. 2, 1854. 233—3m

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends, and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders; and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the country affords, and his stables well filled and carefully attended.

He flatters himself from his long experience, that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him.

L. M. WILLIAMS.

Asheville, March 23 1854. tf

A Fresh Supply of Salt, Brown Sugar Molasses, received for the people at the store

June 9. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves. &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware

a large assortment consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits, particularly for CASH. Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax, tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

Notice.

In October, 1853, I gave Silas Jones a Note for $60 or $65, payable twelve months after date.—All persons are cautioned against trading for said Note, as the consideration for which it was given has entirely failed, and I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law.

W. L. HENRY.

Sulphur Springs, Feb. 15, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Wanted,

At this Office, a boy to learn the Printing business. Apply soon.

Tin Ware, of various kinds and at low price

June 9. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ARRIVALS

AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS, AT AND FROM ASHEVILLE, N. C.

EASTERN.

Arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights. Departs Wednesday, Friday and Monday mornings.

MORGANTON.

Arrives Sunday and Wednesday evenings. Departs Sunday and Thursday mornings.

SOUTHERN.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs next morning.

WESTERN.

Arrives on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

FRANKLIN.

Arrives on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Departs on Monday and Friday mornings.

BURNSVILLE.

Arrives on Monday and Thursday evenings. Departs Tuesday and Friday mornings.

CATHEY'S CREEK.

Departs on Friday. Returns on Saturday.

SPRING CREEK.

Departs on Friday. Returns on Monday.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, TENN.

Departs on Monday. Returns on Thursday.

WM. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girths, Circingles, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpetbags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cloths.

Smith & McDowell have superb cloths of every description; cassimeres: tweeds; janes; drap de ete; brown, white and striped linens; also, a capital article of heavy linen for negroes; linsey, &c. All cheaper than such goods were ever before offered in this market. Judge for yourself. April 7.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

April 7.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

IT IS USELESS for a merchant who has a fine stock of goods to name every thing in an advertisement; therefore let it suffice for us to say that we have a variety, a little of every thing in the dry goods line, queensware, hardware, cutlery, saddlery, &c. &c. Call and see fellow citizens, for yourselves.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

Ho, ye lovers of the quid, and puffers of smoke! turn into the establishment of Smith, Baird & Vance—where you will find tobacco, cigars and matches to light with. April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., *March 2.* 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

Catch The Mail Robber!

The U. S. Post Office Department offers $45 as a reward for the apprehension and confinement in some Jail, of

LEWIS HAMPTON,

former mail rider on route No. 3964, from Franklin, N. C., to Clarksville, Ga. The mail bag were torn, letters and packages were opened, and money was stolen, about the first of December, 1853; and Lewis Hampton has absconded.

Said Hampton is about 18 years old, low and *squatty*, dark complexion, black eyes and *down looking* countenance, and is a fast spoken, pert, saucy chap.

Address, J. R. SILER, *P. M.*,
Franklin, Macon Co., N. C.

Franklin, February 23, 1854.

Tanbark.

The subscriber wishes to purchase 100 cords of Tanbark.

J. M. SMITH.

Asheville, April 14.

Franklin High School.

At Franklin, Macon County, N. C.

REV. E. W. CHANCEAULME AND LADY will commence a High School for young gentlemen and ladies, in Franklin, Macon County, N. C., on the 1st Friday in November, 1853. The Terms will be as follows, per session of 20 Weeks:

FIRST CLASS.

Embracing Spelling, Reading, Writing, Oral Arithmetic, and Primary Geography, $ 5 00

SECOND CLASS.

Embracing Advanced Modern Geography, Written Arithmetic, English Grammar, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and History, 8 00

THIRD CLASS.

Embracing Composition, Rhetoric, Botany, Algebra, Moral Philosophy, Astronomy and Ancient Geography, 12 00

FOURTH CLASS.

Embracing Political Economy, Mental Philosophy, Geometry, Logic, Geology, Domestic Economy, Evidences of Chistianity, the Latin and French Languages, 15 00

Drawing and Painting, 10 00

Contingent Fee 50

Spelling, Reading, and Writing will be continued throughout the whole course; English Grammar, after its commencement, will be continued until a thorough acquaintance with it shall have been acquired.

The morals of the Students will be carefully guarded.

Daily Bills of the Merit and Demerit of each Student, will be kept, and quarterly Reports, stating the proficiency, deportment, and studies of each Student, will be sent to Parents and Guardians.

The Rules which the Students will be required to observe, are simple and reasonable.

Those in charge of the School will expect to guide the Students in the course of study they shall pursue while in the School.

Every Student will be charged from the time of entrance until the close of the Session, and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

The Fees for tuition will be required one half in advance, and the other half at the close of the Session.

The Male and Female Depertments of this School will be taught separately; the whole, however, being under the supervision of the Principal.

BOARD can be obtained in the village on moderate terms.

August 25th, '53.

Reems' Creek S. of Temp. HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

Some two years ago Reems' Creek Division S. of T. put up a large and commodious building, 50 feet long, 20 wide and two stories high, intending the lower story for a school room, and the upper for the use of the Division; but owing to the large number of pupils in attendance as well as the growing interest manifested by all concerned, they have determined to establish a High School under the above name,—open the upper as well as the lower room, and have competent Teachers for each department of the school.

The school is eight miles north of Asheville, in one of the most *moral* and prosperous settlements of western Carolina; and everything is of an inviting nature to those who may wish to educate their sons and daughters.

The Trustees take pleasure in informing the public that they have been fortunate in procuring the services of REV. J. A. REAGAN, as Principal, who will be assisted by competent Female Teachers.

The government will be firm, yet mild and parental. No pains will be spared by any one concerned to fully compensate the patrons for their trouble, expense and the time of their children.

Tuition will range in the English branches from $5 to $8 00 per session of twenty one weeks.

Board can be had in the best families in the settlement at *one dollar* per week, wood, light and room included; and washing at 37 1-2 cents per dozen pieces.

The next session will commence on Friday the 13th day of April, proximo. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, and no deduction made except in case of sickness.

It is much desired that all who may wish to send may have their sons and daughters in the settlement the day before, that they may be properly classed on that day.

For further particulars address *W. R. Baird, Esq.*, or *Rev. J. A. Reagan*, Reems' Creek, Buncombe county, N. C.

By order of the Board.

JOHN S. WEAVER, Pres.

Wm. R. Baird, Sec.

December 31, '53.

To my Friends and Customers.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last six years, I beg leave to inform the public that I will keep up a regular

Beef Market

during the winter and spring at my old stand; and from the first day of July next will have a regular stand near the Court House, where the best Beef, Sausages, Pork, Mutton, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., can be had every morning in the week, Sunday excepted. My stall shall be furnished with the best the country affords, at the very lowest rates. My customers have not been disappointed by me during the last year, and I pledge myself to the same, and if possible, increased efforts to please and accommodate.

THOS. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, January 19, 1854.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Miles and Son's best pump boots; several other varieties youths and boys boots and shoes; ladies and misses shoes and gaiters, may be found at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S

April 7.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 9.

BELLE FOUNDER.

This celebrated horse will stand the ensuing season, commencing the 1st of *March*, at J. M. Smith's Tan Yard, near Asheville, J. R. Shuford's, Hendersonville, Edneyville, and James Cooper's on Cane Creek, time equally divided between said places.

Belle Founder's dam was a large bay, sixteen and a half hands high; was sired by Bashaw, he by the celebrated Rockingham of New Jersey—Belle Founder was sired by Belle Founder the second, and he by the imported Belle Founder, the best trotting horse of his day.

B. M. EDNEY.

Asheville, Feb. 15 1854.

State of North Carolina,

McDOWELL COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—WINTER TERM, 1854.

Samuel J. Neal, Adm. &c.,
vs.
The heirs at Law of Thomas E. Upton, deceased.

Petition to Sell Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants (names not known) are non-residents of this State. Therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Asheville News, for six consecutive weeks, notifying said non-resident Defendants to be and appear before the Jusiices of the Court of pleas and quarter sessions at the next Court to be held for the county of McDowell at the Court house in Marion, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March 1854, then and there to plead answer or demur, or Judgment pro confesso will be renderd against them, and the prayer of petitioner granted.

Witness Afred *M.* Finley, Clerk of said Court, at office the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in December, 1853, and in the 78th year of our independence.

A. M. FINLEY, C'lk.

State of North Carolina,

YANCY COUNTY.

IN EQUITY—FALL TERM, 1853.

William Randolph
vs.
W. J. Brown and J. J. Donaldson.

Bill of Injunction.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that J. J. Donaldson one of the defendants in this case, is a non resident of this State, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, commanding the said J. J. Donaldson to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity for said county at the Court House in Burnsville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, as to him, and set for hearing exparte.

Witness, M. P. Penland, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office in Burnsville, this 8th day of February, 1854.

M. P. PENLAND, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina,

JACKSON COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

Thomas Watson and others,
vs.
Adam Watson, Cyrus Simonds and wife Matty, and George Watson.

Bill to Sell Real Estate.

It appearing in this case that the defendants are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear before the Judge of said Court of Equity at the Court House in Webster on the 3rd Monday in *March* next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainants bill of complaint; or judgment pro confesso will be entered and the case set for hearing exparte.

Witness Allen Fisher, Clerk and Master in Equity for said County, at Office in Webster, February 3d, 1854.

ALLEN FISHER, C. & M. E

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—JANUARY SESSION, 1854.

Polly Allison
vs.
William Lambert et al.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that two of the defendants, William Darnold and wife Margaret, and Ephraim Allison and wife Matilda, are non residents of this State, and without the jurisdiction of this Court; it is therefore ordered that publication be made, six successive weeks, in the Asheville News, notifying the said William Darnold and wife Margaret, Ephraim Allison and wife Matilda, to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d monday after the 4th monday in March next, and make themselves parties plaintiffs or defendants or the same will be heard exparte as to them, and judgment accordingly.

Witness, Robert B. Vance, Clerk at Office, the second Monday after the fourth *Monday* in December, 1853.

R. B. VANCE, C'lk.

State of North Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS & QUARTER SESSIONS—FALL TERM, 1853.

W. W. Avery, Adm. of S. S. Erwin, deceased
vs.
John Glenn and Wife Sarah J., and others.

Petition for sale of Land to pay Debts.

In this cass it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Glenn and wife Sarah J., and Emily H. Erwin, defendants in this case, are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, commanding them and all the defendants in this case, to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for said county on the 9th monday after the 4th monday in December, 1853, to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be set for hearing.

Witness, R. L. Gilkey, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 9th *Monday* after the 4th *Monday* in September, A. D. 1853.

R. L. GILKEY, C'lk.

January 5th, 1854.

Fine Tobacco and Segars

JUST received and for sale by

SMITH & McDOWELL

March 8, 1852.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Small Pox.

DR. J. D. BOYD, of the Eagle Hotel, has just received fresh "vaccine matter," which he will insert upon application. Surely none will let the opportunity pass to use the only preventive against this "loathsome disease."

Asheville, March 2.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY
SOUTHERN REMEDY,

DR JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds, Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other Diseases tending to produce Consumption. Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats, Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the System, and a Gentle and Pleasant Purgative, it is superior to Blue Lick and Congress Water, Salts, or Seidlitz Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superflous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an exellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, Ky., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been undisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months. After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c,

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M. D.
Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON, — Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE. — The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W. Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E. Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine? Better testimony then was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Sehon — Rev. E. Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hestitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E. W. SEHON.

(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Asheville, by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sept. 8, 1853. y1

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100 000 SHINGLES WANTED!!

WE will purchase, if application be made immediately, One Hundred Thousand white pine Shingles, and will pay in goods (part cash articles) at the rate of $3 per thousand for them, delivered in Asheville. Such only will be taken as workmen approve of.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 2, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Linen hdkfs, ladies worked collars, chemisetts, under-sleeves, dress trimmings, laces, edgings, &c. A beautiful assortment, at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Holston Con. Female COLLEGE.

The Winter Session of this Institution opens on the fifteenth instant, with the following Faculty:

REV. JOHN M. CARLISLE, President.
MISS LIZZIE CARLISLE, Principal Academic Department.
MISS MARY BOYD, Teacher of Music.
MISS PENELOPE TWITTY, Assistant.
MRS. E. K. HUTSELL, Stewardess

Rev. John M. Carlisle has given entire satisfaction, and is recommended to the friends of the College as an excellent Teacher. Miss Carlisle has likewise rendered satisfaction, which is stated with pleasure. Mrs. Hutsell, (widow of the late Rev. E. K. Hutsell, of the Holston Conference,) has taken charge of the Steward's Hall, from whose known kindness and care towards those committed to her protection, much is anticipated.

Terms of Board and Tuition, as usual.

Friends of Education, send on your daughters.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE, Sec.

Asheville, Nov. 9, '53.—tf

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body which they flatter themselves on being able to do as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods "Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

DRUGS.

Smith & McDowell have castor and sweet oil, pain killer, essence cinnamon, peppermint lemon, acids, calomel, paragoric, spirits turpentine by bottle or gallon, varnish copal and leather; cologne, rose water, hair oil, sulphur, blue stone, alum, salt petre, borax, salts, prussian blue, soap assorted, saleratus, sup. carb. soda, yeast powders, &c. April 7.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

Deaf and Dumb SCHOOL.

The subscriber, being himself a Deaf Mute, proposes, by the request of the friends of Deaf Mutes in Western Carolina, to teach about fifteen Pupils, commencing on the first Wednesday in January, 1854, at his own house, five miles below the Warm Springs.

It must be understood that the above School is not a chartered, but a private one.

The first fifteen applicants will be received.

The terms for Boarding, Tuition, and every other necessary thing, except charges for medical attendance in case of sickness, for books, paper, &c, will be One Hundred Dollars per Scholarstic year of ten months. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.—One half of the money will be required at the commencement, and the other half at the close of the term.

If any student should come without parent or relative, he must bring a written statement of his full name, the names of his parents, brothers and sisters, the number of his marked clothes, and the name of his Post Office.

Every person applying for admission must be between the ages of eight and twenty-five years; must possess a good natural intellect, capable of forming and joining letters with a pen, legibly and correctly. Any person who has never been taught to write on paper or slate, can be made to do so in a few days or weeks, before he comes to School. This will enable him to improve with greater rapidity at School.

The branches of Education, and the principles of christianity recognised by the Bible, will be taught in the same way as in other institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in the United States.

In the interim of school hours, the female pupils will be under the care of Mrs. Neilson. If desired, she will teach them embroidery on muslin, or needle work, for three dollars per session.

As to health, the location is as good as any in this country.

Address Post paid.

PHILIP H. NEILSON.

Warm Springs, Nov 17th, 1853—tf.

Ready Made Clothing, a good assortment, at SMITH & M'DOWELL'

DR, GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF

Yellow Dock & Sarsaparilla,

IS Now put up in the Largest sized Bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best SARSAPARILLA made, as is certified by the Wonderful Cures it has performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the Proprietor. Remember this is the only True and Original article.

The Medicine, when used according to directions,

WILL CURE, WITHOUT FAIL,

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphillis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of Kidneys, loss of appetite, Disease arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the side and Shoulders General Debility, Dropsy, Lumbago, Jaundice and Costiveness.

THE BEST FEMALE MEDICINE KNOWN.

The peculiar maladies to which females are subject, commonly produce great bodily exhaustion, accompanied by a depressed and often gloomy state of mind. As the system declines in strength, there is a loss of nervous power, and this very naturally impairs the energy of the mind, and disturbs the equanimity of the temper. Every candid woman who has suffered from female complants will admit this to be a mournful truth: Now, to obtain relief, it is only necessary to stop the tendency to depletion and debility. This is done by renewing that fountain of health and strength, the Blood and no medicine accomplishes this desirable result so speedily and complete as "Dr Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla."

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debiliated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and to vigor.

Scrofula and Cancer cured by Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

RUTILEDGE, Grainger county, Tenn., April 27th, 1852.

J. D. PARK Esq., Cincinnati, O.—Dear Sir:—It gives me great satisfaction to add my testimony in favor of Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla,' to that of the numerous and highly respectable persons who have been benefitted by the medicine.

My wife has been suffering for the space of nearly five years with Scrofula and Cancer which, I think found its origin in the derangements of the system peculiar to her sex, while in the meantime she was under the care of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without deriving any material aid from their prescriptions.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Cockes, one of our Physicians who had seen the remedy used with happy effect, I obtained of your Agents here, Messrs. Rice & McFarland, one bottle of "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," and as my wife found relief from that bottle I bought some six bottles, which she has taken with the most astonishing benefit for I am pleased to say it has entirely cured her, for she has entirely recovered from her illness, and the Scrofula and Cancer are sound and well.

Accept my gratitude. Respectfully,

MICHEL GOLDMAN.

Price $1 per Bottle.—Scovil & Mead 111 Chartres Street New Orleans, General Wholesale Agent for the South.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville; D. B. & A. Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; L. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burenes & Co., Waynesville; N. G. Allman, Franklin; and by one Agent in every town in the south. July 15—4

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.

The great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

These Plasters possess the advantages of being put up air-tight boxes; hence they retain their full virtues in all climates.

This celebrated Pain Extractor has been so extensively used by Physcians and the people in general, both in this country and Europe that it, is almost needless to say any thing about it. Yet there may be some, who stand in need of its healing powers who have not yet tried it. For their sakes we will simply state what it has done in thousands of cases and what it will do for them when tried.

A VOICE FROM GEORGIA.

Read the following testimony from a Physician.

GENTLEMEN—Your Hebrew Plaster has cured me of pains of which I have suffered for twelve years past. During this period I labored under an affliction of my loins and side and tried many remedies that my own medical experience suggested, but without obtaining relief. At length I used your Plaster, and am now by its good effects entirely cured. I will recommend the Jew David Hebrew Plaster to all, who are suffering from contraction of the muscles, or permanent pains in the side or back.

The people of Georgia have but to become acquainted with its virtues when they will resort to its use. Yours truly,

M. W. WALKER, M. D.
Forsythe, Monroe County, Ga.

To Messrs. Scovil & Mead, New Orleans, La.

JEW DAVID'S OR HEBREW PLASTER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

MESSRS. SCOVIL & MEAD!—I have been troubled with the chronic rheumatism for the last twelve years. On the 1st of July 1849, I was so bad that I could not turn myself in bed and the pain so severe that I had not slept a wink for six days. At this time my attending Physician prescribed the "Hebrew Plaster," and it acted like a charm; the pain left me and I slept more than half of the night, and in three days I was able to ride out. I consider the "Hebrew Plaster" the best remedy for all sorts of pains now in use. G. W. M'MINN.

Hendersonville, N. C., 1850.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations!

☞ The genuine will in future have the signature E. Taylor on the steel plate engraved label on the top of each box.

Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

The genuine is sold only by us, and by our agents appointed throughout the South—and no pedlar is allowed to sell it. Dealers and purchasers generally are cautioned against buying of any but our regular agents, otherwise they will be imposed upon with a worthless article.

SCOVIL & MEAD

111 Chartres street, N. Orleans, Sole General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must invariably be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.; D. B. & A. Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, Jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; J. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M. Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burnes & Co., Waynesville; N. G. Allman, Franklin; and sold by one Agent in every town in the South.

Hardware, Queensware,

Anvils, vices, hammers, bellows, braces, screw plates, augers, chisels, hatchets, saws, pocket knives, knives and forks, shot guns, rifles, fenders, and hundreds of other little things.

—ALSO—

Common plates, granite do., white glazed, painted and grained tea cups and saucers, sugar bowls, pitchers, wash bowls and pitchers, glass tumblers, and a great many little "*niceiosities*" to set off the table, may be found, and purchased with a little money of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

100,000

POUNDS of *SENECA SNAKE ROOT*, in exchange for Dry Goods, wanted immediately by

SMITH & M'DOWELL.